

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

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Vol. XXXII. No. 8958.

號四月三年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

日九初月二年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 131, Holborn Hill. E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SWATOW, QUELOE & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & CO. Foochow, HENDER & CO. Shanghai, LANE, CHAMFORD & CO. and KELLY & CO. Manila, C. HENDERSON & CO. Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1843.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 Francs. 3,200,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 Francs. 800,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At: Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.
J. F. COCHRAN, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road, East.

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 18th Instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

Auctions.

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND COLONIAL MADE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, GLASSWARE, PLATED-WARE, PIANO, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from JOHN G. SMITH, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on **MONDAY,**

the 6th day of March, 1876, at Noon, at his residence, "Idia Wild," owing to change of residence,—

The whole of his Substantial English and Colonial-made Household FURNITURE, &c., comprising: Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Suites, Glassware, Plated Ware, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Engravings, Pier Glasses, Gasoliers, Gas Brackets, Carpets, Window Curtains and Cornices, Marble-top Tables, Book Case, Dining Table, Side Board, Whatnots, Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Washstands and Services, &c., &c.

And, A Cottage PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1876. mcd

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A MAN's character should be judged from what it has been before, and by that means elegance or worthlessness can be discerned. A story should be judged by its true or false bearings, so that right and wrong may be distinguished. Messrs. Teang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak were, on the 27th day of the 10th month last year (24th November 1875), slandered by Lai Ming Chun.

Messrs. Teang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak have been residing for more than ten years in Hongkong and have always been employed in representing Nam Pak Hong in their transactions with foreigners. While their character stands high, their conduct is excellent, and they have for a long time back been respected by both Chinese and foreigners. They have not only borne a name that is approaching to anything improper, but they have not in the course of all their actions done anything objectionable. Unexpectedly, however, slander came upon them unwarned, and of course, when virtue stands high, reproach will come. They were therefore falsely charged by Lai Ming Chun's letter, which was void of all truth, with selling people for emigration abroad. They are indeed labouring under a false imputation from which it is now difficult for them to clear themselves. Our office, therefore, in punishing Lai Ming Chun for having done what he ought not to have done, orders him to be compelled to pay the sum of \$500 (the amount of legal expenses) he has also by way of punishment to pay \$25 into the Poor Box for the benefit of the Hongkong Poor. He is further punished by having to pay the expenses of advertising in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, in the Colony, three of each, for the period of one month, notice which will bring before the public his sin in this defamation. Reparations, like these will, perhaps, allay in a measure the indignation which Messrs. Teang and Woo feel.

When a man finds fault with others he ought in the first instance to enquire whether he himself is unblemished. Now Lai Ming Chun, as a man, is not one who is numbered among the gentry, nor is his name pronounced by the lips of the illustrious. Yet he falsely dilates in slanderous language and spreads diffidently by word of mouth stories to the detriment and pollution of (the good name of) Messrs. Teang and Woo. It was right therefore that Messrs. Teang and Woo sought to sue him in the Courts of Justice, and he was on the eve of being punished by the utmost penalty of the law. Fortunately, however, Messrs. Teang and Woo's magnanimity is expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and they deal with people liberally; with that end in view, they therefore prefer, instead of punishing him, as he rightly deserves, to forgiving him of the enormous crime of which he has been guilty. Having ceased litigation now, they have no resentment against any one, and by so doing they cherish the friendly tie that exists amongst the Chinese clans. They have also shown that in doing this they are inflicting a lenient punishment for the sake of a great warning. They are indeed fully sustaining the benevolent principles of the great men, and for this act of theirs, may the happiness (or good fortune) of Messrs. Teang and Woo never grow less.

THE UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING HERALD (TSUN WAN YAT PO).

Hongkong, February 18, 1876. msl

Intimations.

NOTICE IN EXPLANATION OF A SLANDER.

THE principles of right or wrong will reveal themselves in course of time, and this saying is clearly set forth in the History of China. When undue reliance is placed on statements by word of mouth, a good argument is always wanting, and this is what the Book of Changes has always guarded people against. If a man is not guilty of anything seriously wrong, is it likely that he will submit himself to be killed?

With regard to Lai Ming Chun, he is indeed a bare-faced fellow, and one who has no regard for anything. On the 27th day of the 10th month last year (24th November 1875), he slandered Messrs. Teang Shun Yee and Woo Lin Tak by falsely accusing them of being engaged in the nefarious trade of selling people for the purposes of emigration, and that in their transactions they were in fact kidnapers. And finally, he recorded the same in the *Tsun Wan Yat Po*, (The Universal Circulating Herald), so that Messrs. Teang and Woo had thought of suing him before the local authorities, so that he might be punished for libelling people's character. Fortunately for him, however, Lai Ming Chun learnt in time of his own wrong in slandering the character of good men, and now he has voluntarily consented to pay the penalty of bearing the legal expenses in the sum of \$500, and to pay also (into the poor box) \$25, for the relief of the Hongkong poor; also, from his own funds, to pay the costs of inserting in the Chinese and foreign newspapers, three of each, for the period of one month, an article, in order to redeem himself from what he has been guilty of. But this, nevertheless, would not actually be sufficient to cover the enormity of his sin. The reason why Messrs. Teang and Woo consented to these terms was because they had been advised by intimate friends, who urged that, inasmuch as both parties were Chinese, how could they, Messrs. Teang and Woo, have the heart to see him (Lai Ming Chun) put in a goal of the foreigners? So that it would be far better that they should forgive him, but inflict a small penalty by way of a small warning.

It so happened, luckily, that Messrs. Teang and Woo's magnanimity proved to be as expansive as the sea and as capacious as the ocean, and it was thus that the matter was put to an end. This is sufficient to show that Messrs. Teang and Woo are peaceful and quiet men, and that they have done a very good act. But Lai Ming Chun is a man who is very much conceited (he is the night pedestrian who thinks a great deal of himself), and one who falsely dilates in satire and raillery. He began life in a very mean position, and is not of a respectable family (his descendant of the pure and white). While in a menial position, he, moreover, offends his superiors. Therefore it would not be arbitrary were he to be banished beyond the frontiers, nor would it be too much were he to be put to the sword (it under the rule). Now that he is only fined in so small a sum, it is indeed his good fortune that he has escaped greater consequences.

ONE WHO UPHOLDS JUSTICE.
Hongkong, 19th Feb., 1876. mcl9

* This has reference to a Chinese story, which, in its moral, is very similar to the Frog and Lill story in Aesop's Fables.—Translator.

NAVAL CONTRACT 1876-7.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned, until Noon on SATURDAY, the 11th March, 1876, from Persons desirous of supplying the following Articles for the use of H. M. Navy for the Year 1876-7, viz.:

1. RICE, 2. TEA, 3. VEGETABLES, 4. RAISINS, 5. WATER, 6. SOFT BREAD, 7. BISCUITS.

Printed Forms of Tender, and further particulars, can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

JOHN BRENNER, Storekeeper.

H. M. Victualling Yard, Hongkong, February 26, 1876. mcl1

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of April, 1876.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay to the Undersigned their several Debts without delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors for the Executors.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

NOTICE.

G. B. ALLEN'S ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA and OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY will arrive per "Brisbane" about the 4th MARCH, and will give a SERIES of PERFORMANCES.

Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. propose to hold a SALE of

RACING PONIES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES, &c., &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1876.

Parties wishing to have any lots included in the Sale will please send in particulars on or before SATURDAY, the 4th Instant.

Hongkong, March 2, 1876. mcb

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND Warrants for the Dividend to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 29th February.

By Order, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

No. 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, February 25, 1876. apl

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. HENRY CHARLES CALDWELL in the Firm of CALDWELL and BRENTON ceased on the 1st day of March, 1876.

The Business of the Firm will be carried on as heretofore by Mr. WILLIAM H. BRENTON in his own name.

Hongkong, March 1, 1876. mcb

NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MR. JAMES GREIG having been granted leave of absence, Mr. THOMAS JACKSON will, until further notice, act as Chief Manager of this Corporation.

By Order of the Court of Directors, JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcb

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of the late Mr. SIDNEY DEACON in our Firm at Hongkong and Shanghai, Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tongkin.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, February 1, 1876. mcl7

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Hongkong and Shanghai. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tongkin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. LEUNG TAIKE alias CHU SHUN, lately an employee in the Lee Ching Shop, No. 24, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has not been employed there this year, and if he goes to any shops to get money, goods, &c., the Undersigned will not be held RESPONSIBLE for any Debts contracted by him. This Notice is given in order to prevent any future dispute.

LEE CHING SHOP.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcb

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS, E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND LOT 591.—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$79.78.

FARM LOT 17, POKEFOOLUM, adjoining Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$25.

AT KOWLOONG:—

MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Fringe, and with an area of 50,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 AND No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Out-houses. Area 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Sulk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 654 Taubos.

Ground rent, \$154.87 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL, T. G. LINSTAD, Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain BURNIS, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 5th Proximo, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPELLE & Co.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcb

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "STENTOR" will be despatched on or about the 8th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcb

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO & PORTS IN JAPAN.

The Company's Steamship "PATROCLUS" will be despatched on or about the 9th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcb

FOR SAN FRANCISCO (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "CROCODUS," Capt. JOY, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1876. mcl5

Shipping.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A-1 British Clipper-ship "GRYFE," THOS. ROBERTS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A-1 American Ship "LATHLEY RICE," RAY T. LEWIS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A-1 American Ship "HAZE," WILKINSON, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

The A-1 British Ship "SARAH NICHOLSON," 933 Tons Register, Captain SELKIRK, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 5, 1876.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

The A-1 American Ship "SAMUEL G. REED," WHITE, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Ship "SUMATRA," MULLEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcl3

FOR PORTLAND.

The A-1 German Bark "CENTAUR," OFFERSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876. mcl3

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The A-1 Barque "SPIRIT OF THE AGE," Captain JOHNSON, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND STOPPING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "GREAT REPUBLIC" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. GILSON, with Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 18th Instant, at Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 p.m. on the 18th Instant.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bill of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. MEIVER, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 3, 1876. mcl6

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Messrs. G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent, Hongkong, March 3, 1876. ap1

For Sale.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.

FRESH Takasima COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. LARGE Handpicks, Double-screened at \$3 per Ton. SMALL, at \$2 per Ton.

Apply to

T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, at East Point.
Hongkong, December 3, 1875.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$800,000 TAIPEI.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANOASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matchboxes, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted for first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. E. COUGHRAN, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Corporation at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 5, 1875.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL.....\$2500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against unpaid Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise their claims will not be recognized.

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Hongkong, December 20, 1875. ap1

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ously, an important one. In the course of the comments on the event the Press says:—The newly gained concession of friendly intercourse with the heads of old and recognized State Departments, of which the visit above-mentioned is the first result, is an important step towards placing foreign relations with China on a better and more satisfactory footing. That the agreement of the Peking Government to the demand for the right of intercourse with the Heads of Departments has not proved a hollow promise is due, in all probability, to the firm stand taken by Sir Thomas Wade in the matter, and it could be wished he had shown as much determination in other perhaps equally important matters. However, it is a point scored, and will undoubtedly have the effect of inspiring more respect for foreigners in the Chinese official mind, while the absurd estimate of foreign power formed by the vast mass of the people will now stand a chance of being corrected. With one or two exceptions, the twenty-six high officials referred to had previously never come in contact with Europeans.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The Chinese Mail comments on the reported non-interference in the Japan-Corean affair. It thinks it impossible that the report can be correct, and that it behooves China to interpose on behalf of Korea, as otherwise she would be alienating herself from her proteges.

The Chung Ngai San Po (the Chinese issue of the Daily Press) comments on the ardent desire the Chinese officials possess of getting hold of men who have a knowledge of Western matters. It warns them against employing men who pretend to be conversant with foreign topics while they are really not. It caustically remarks on what constitutes a knowledge of Western matters, observing that even the "cleaning of knives and the washing of plates" are branches of Western knowledge.

The Universal Circulating Herald notices the arrival of the Minister elect to Spain, Peru, and America. It says there are still about 60,000 Chinese slaves in Cuba, the original number being over 140,000, but the majority had died of their miseries.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The steamer Java has gone to Kowloon Dock.

The Audacious will be docked at Aberdeen tomorrow.

The vessel we notified as being on Captain Sands' Slip yesterday should have been the Eves, not the Cavalier Castle. The latter vessel left for Saigon the night before last.

The value of gold still increases; \$20 pieces are only obtainable now at a premium of \$1.60. The premium for banknotes has gone down somewhat, being now quoted at \$6 per thousand.

The contents of our 6th page in this issue are:—Portfolio, Ideal Marriage, Three Friends of Mine, London Gossip, Paris Gossip, Shaking the Carpet, Love Affairs of Celebrated People, "Barbarous" and "Barbaric," Woman's Home Love, and Miscellaneous.

The Surveyor General's department has been busy in cleaning and relaying the water pipes in some parts of the town. The condition of the pipes shows clearly that it was high time they were seen to, although, when the operations are being carried on, residents are of course necessarily put to inconvenience from the shutting off of the water-supply in particular localities for a few days.

The Cricket Match, Club versus 28th Regt., was played off to-day. The weather was much milder than yesterday, and this, in conjunction with the pleasure of hearing the band, (which was not in attendance yesterday), attracted a number of ladies to the field. The victory fell to the Club, with 6 wickets to spare, the result being:—

Club, 1st innings, 114
" 2nd " with 5 wickets, 88
28th Regt., 1st innings, 149
" 2nd " 88

The best score for the Club was 87 by Head, and for the Regt. 36 by Walker.

The Chinese steamer Yung Ching will leave at daylight to-morrow for the Coast Ports. She will take away the twelve nominated candidates for cadetships at the Foochow Arsenal. They will be under the charge of Mr Wong Shing, who has been commissioned to get them from the Government Central School. When the batch was selected, some hesitation was shown on the part of parents to let their children apply, but when the second batch was ordered, no more hesitations were shown, and no less than 200 applicants were received, and on this occasion, Mr Shing was able to select.

A CHINESE correspondent writes to us on the necessity of a new building for the Government Central School. After dilating on the unsuitability of the present structure, he says the site of the school leaves nothing to be wished for, as it is in the most central position, so far as the Chinese town is concerned. The Government cannot have a better site, and it would be a pity were it on account of the unsuitability of the building, removed elsewhere. It suggests that the property known as Rangel's Alley will be offered for sale soon, and Government might do worse than buy it and build a new School-house. The area is large enough, and the building would be in the same central position. The present school-house can be sold, and no doubt it will fetch a high price. If the new site in question is not sufficient to provide a playground for the boys, our correspondent recommends the resumption of at least a part of the Bamboo Plantation adjoining the Central School, so as to make it into a place of recreation for the scholars.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 1st Sunday in Lent, 6th March, 1876.

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of the Diocese; First Lesson, Genesis, xix. 12 to 20; Second Lesson, Mark, vi. from 30; Venite, 9 Mercer; Te Deum, Oakley; Benediction, 2 Mercer; First Hymn, "Have mercy, Lord, on me," No. 145 Mercer; Kyrie, C. F. A. Sangster; Second Hymn, "Bread of the world, in mercy broken," No. 449 Mercer.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. C. J. Corde, R.N.; First Lesson, Genesis, xix. 12 to 20; Second Lesson, Romans, xiv. and xv. to 8; Psalms, 35 Monk; Magnificat, 78 Monk; Nunc Dimittis, 9 Monk; Anthem, "10 praise God in His holiness," No. 8; Hymn after Sermon, No. 14 in Mercer (Tune A. and M.).

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)
4th March, 1876.

PELONIOUS INTENT.

The case of Luk A-Kwong, a chair coolie, who was sent to six months' hard labour for receiving and retaining a sum of money which had been paid him in excess by mistake, was reheard to-day, owing to a doubt whether the act came within the definition of larceny or not. The complainant, Mrs. Marty, was recalled and examined more closely as to the delivery of the notes. She said that she carried the roll of notes, one \$10 note and ten \$1 notes herself from Ullman's where he had the change. She went to the back part of her shop where although there was a light, it was dark, but she was sure she paid the prisoner what appeared to her to be a \$1 note instead of a \$10 note. The Magistrate committed the case for trial, being of opinion that it was one premeditatedly fitted for trial by a Jury. The prisoner was admitted to bail in two sureties of \$100.

DRUNKENNESS.

John Murray, a seaman unemployed, was again brought up for being drunk. He had been several times in gaol before for a similar offence, the last time being only yesterday. Fined \$5, in default 4 days' imprisonment. The defendant pleaded that he was returning to the Sailors' Home after leaving the Court yesterday, intending to get something to eat, because he had not eaten anything for three days. He met a friend who treated him to two drinks, and as his lungs were bad, it took effect on him.

DESTITUTION.

Thomas Kelly, an Irish seaman unemployed, was brought up for being a destitute. He was found lying asleep in a tent on the Parade Ground. He was a destitute and had no means of subsistence. He was identified as having been in gaol before for destitution. The Magistrate sent him to 14 days' imprisonment, meantime the Superintendent of the Gaol was to give him every opportunity to leave the Colony, as the defendant thought he could get a ship by Tuesday next.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

Lo A Chai, a boy 13 years of age, was convicted of stealing an article from a boy five years of age. He was sent to 48 hours' solitary confinement and to be whipped ten strokes on the breech.

CHAIR-HIRE.

Thomas Headlands, seaman British str. Baylady, was fined \$2 for assaulting a chair-coolie, and to pay 40 cents amends as chair-hire.

THE NEW YEAR RECEPTIONS AT PEKING.

(N. O. D. News.)
The sun had not shone before upon what Peking beheld on Friday, the 4th of February, A. D. 1876. It was the 10th day of the 1st moon of the 2nd year of Kwang eu. The scene was the Tsung-li Yamen, or Board of Foreign Affairs; but the courts of the Yamen were crowded, and the street was full of sightseers. The people saw it. Did they understand it? It was a surprise prepared by the Prince of Kung—at least, I have gone about to enquire, and no one seems to have expected it, until their eyes saw it. But what was it? Well, simply this: His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, surrounded by the other eight Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen, and supported by—well, by twenty-two more columns of the Chinese Empire—Colonels of State, Grand Secretaries, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the several Boards, of the Consulate and the Imperial Academy; a Duke and a Marquis of the Imperial lineage; last, but not least, the two tutors of the late Emperor—in a word, the Chinese Government shaking hands, and taking repeated glasses of wine with the Representatives of Western Nations—receiving their congratulations on the Chinese New-Year. O tempora! O mores! Does China move? I per se move. The ceremony above referred to had taken place before; but those extra twenty-two presented themselves only this Year of Grace of seventy six. It was grand, in the Prince's and down grand

fully (I hear)—and the event makes the year memorable. Let us, however, thank the memory of poor Marjory; and let us thank Sir Thomas Francis Wade, by whose efforts the Imperial Edict of last September was obtained (among other recent measures), regarding friendly intercourse between the Heads of the several Boards and Departments, and the Ministers of the various Powers resident at the Capital.

I have been at some pains to procure for you, and send herewith, as a historical curiosity, a list of the twenty-six magistrates—may their action be magnetic in transforming China—who received five days ago the Representatives of Foreign Nations, in the following order:—

At 11 a.m.—Sir Thomas Francis Wade—Great Britain.
At 11.30 a.m.—M. do Butzow—Russia.
At 1.30 p.m.—M. Holcombe—United States.
At 1.30 p.m.—M. von Brandt—Germany.
At 1.30 p.m.—M. de Schaeffer—Austria.
At 1.30 p.m.—Mr Mori—Japan.
At 2—Dr. Elmer—Peru.
At 2.30—Count de Rochedouart—France.

List of Heads of Departments present at Reception at the Tsung-li Yamen, Feb. 4th, 1876:—

1. Ying Kwei, Assistant Grand Secretary, Presdt. Board of Civil Office.
2. Pong Kiu-yu, Vice-Presdt. Board of Civil Office.
3. Tsai Ling, (Duke of the Impl. Lineage), Presdt. of Board of Revenue.
4. Yuan Pao-hung, Vice-Presidents of Board of Revenue.
5. King Sheng, Board of Revenue.
6. Ling Kwei, (an Imperial Clanman), Presdt. of Board of Ceremonies.
7. Hwang-sho, Vice-Presdt. Board of Ceremonies.
8. Mien Li, (an Impl. Clanman) Vice-Presdt. Board of Ceremonies.
9. Su Tung, Vice-Presdt. Board of War.
10. Kuang-show, President of the Board of War.
11. En Sing, (a Marquis) Vice-Presdt. of the Impl. Lineage) Board of War.
12. Hia T'ungshan, Vice-Presdt. Board of Punishment.
13. Shoo Ki, Vice-Presdt. Board of Punishment.
14. Hwang-yu, Vice-Presdt. Board of Punishment.
15. Li Hung-tao, Presdt. of the Board of Works.
16. Ho T'ing-Kien, Vice-Presidents of Board of Works.
17. Kwei T'ing, Vice-Presidents of Board of Works.
18. I Chen, Vice-Presidents of Board of Works.
19. Tsao Pao, President of Colonial Office.
20. Teh Oh'ang, Vice-Presdt. Do.
21. Sin Shu, Vice-Presdt. Do.
22. King-ling, President of the Consulate.
23. Tang-Yen-shen, Members of Do.
24. Hwei Sin, Members of Do.
25. Tung Hwa, Members of Do.
February 8th.

In connection with the enlargement of intercourse with the high officials at Peking, details of which are given above, our readers may be glad to learn the actual composition of the "Yamen of Foreign Affairs" as at present constituted. The existence of the Chinese Foreign Office dates from the beginning of the year 1861, when it was formed as a species of Cabinet on the same principle as the K'un Xi Ch'u, or Grand Council of State, four out of the five members of which are likewise heads of the Yamen. The following is a list of the present members showing, in addition, the principal offices of State they fill:—

Prince of Kung, Grand Secretary Wen-tang, Do. do. Pao-yu, Chancellor of the Han-lin, Supervisor of the Board of Civil Office, etc., etc.
Assistant Grand Secretary Shen Kwei-fen, President of the Board of War, etc., etc.
Tung Shu, President of the Board of Revenue.
Mao Ch'ang-hi, President of the Board of Civil Office.
Ch'ung-how, Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office.
Kwoh Sun-tao, Acting Vice-President of the Board of Civil Office, and Envoy-designate to Great Britain.
Ch'eng-lin, Vice-President of the Board of Works, and Junior Lieutenant-General of Gendarmerie.
Hia Kia-hao, Vice-President of the Court of Transmissions.
Of the above, one-half are Manchus and one-half Chinese. The clerical staff of the Yamen is composed of 36 ch'ang-ling or Secretaries, on the same footing as, and interchangeable with, the 60 Secretaries of the Grand Council.

CHINESE TOPICS.

(Pioneer.)

Ceylon is represented in the local papers as containing a good deal of country adapted for tea-planting. If a fair amount of shelter from wind can be secured, tea, it is argued, should succeed in the island up to elevations of six or seven thousand feet above the sea-level. The finest China teas are grown on the slopes of hills, not so high perhaps as those of Ceylon, but allowing for differences of latitude and also for the fact that Ceylon is an island, while China is part of a Continent, presenting very similar conditions. In Ceylon, moreover, it is added, there is a good deal of land too low and too wet for coffee, where tea ought to do well. The rainfall and its distribution being much the same as in Assam.

English people at home are sometimes distressed to think that by growing opium in India we corrupt the morals of the Chinese. At the Cape Colony public anxiety takes another direction. There people stand in terror of being corrupted themselves by the Chinamen, and taught to crave the hateful poppy, "ten times more fatal than the strongest drink." The opium den may yet displace the public house, but not, we suppose, before the Cape Colonists and their demoralizers have fought out an opium war. A black look-out for Mr Froude's South African confederation. But on looking into the secret of this new alarm, we find that a kind of trade-unionism has much to do with it. Having pretty well filled up the labour market in California, Australia, South America, and the Western Antipodes, the Chinese have now turned their attention to the Cape Colony. The consequence has been a panic in the labour market; public meetings and furious resolutions to keep out John Chinaman by hook or by crook. At one meeting, "Mr Dolphin," a speaker, magnificently admitted, in the course of a magnificent oration, that one Englishman was at least equal to three Chinamen; in which case it is rather difficult to see what the English labourer has to fear from competition. We are sorry to see that the orators relied on the brute force of abuse. "It is all rot," should one gentleman, in way of comment on an amendment friendly

to the Chinamen. "Cut off their pigstails and chuck them over the bar," exclaimed another.

It has just been reported that 1,200 Russians have pursued a body of Korean robbers into their native country. If they have, Korea may well make up her mind to be called upon very shortly to give "guarantees" for her future good behaviour, no matter how unconscious she may be of having signed against her powerful neighbour. After the guarantees would naturally come a protectorate, and after this, the fate of Khokand and her sister khanates. Even if the story of the pursuit were altogether groundless, the present position of Russia on the Korean frontier, and the present complications between China and Japan, might afford Russia a good opportunity for interfering. The Russian boundary marches with that of Korea on the north-eastern coast, Vladivostok and Posset being her nearest posts in the direction of the Peninsula. The Korean King acknowledged allegiance to Japan and China both, but of late he has been trying to throw off the Japanese connection. He very lately sent an embassy to Peking, paying for the Emperor's recognition of his young son as heir-apparent; and the Peking Gazette announces the appointment of two Commissioners to proceed to Korea with instructions to give due effect to the King's request. Japan of course has resented this alike as an insult and a violation of her rights; and the European and American representatives in both countries have used their influence to prevent a war between them. Russia, however, may find it to her advantage to discover that the Koreans are exceedingly dangerous neighbours, in which case it would be self-evident that none could keep them in better order than the Russians themselves. Or, again, Russia might think fit to side with the Chinese—providing, perhaps, for certain concessions in the Chinese north-western districts, to which, it is said, she is desirous of laying down a railway.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Several large wooden buildings are being erected along the banks of Salween River, at Myingoon and Tavoy, in Moulemy, by Burmese timber and rice traders who have purchased machinery and steam engines for saw and rice mills.

Marriage among the Burmese is a most peculiar institution and the "marriage knot" is very easily undone. If two persons are tired of each other's society, they dissolve partnership in the following simple and touching, but conclusive manner: They respectively light two candles, and shutting up their hut, sit down and wait quietly until they are burned out. The one whose candle burns out first gets up at once, and leaves the house (and for ever), taking nothing but the clothes he or she may have on at the time; it also becomes the property of the other party.

"It is not very improbable," says the Bassee paper, "that before long, we may see Burmese females employed as land surveyors, in the Amherst District. We are informed by the Burmese Master of the mixed school at Choungpoo, in the island of Bologoyon, that he has at the close of the present year, upwards of forty boys and girls learning English and Burmese, and some of whom are being taught land surveying. There is every hope that the Burmese females will make it their study, and thus be able to calculate the area of their paddy lands, under cultivation in any district, and satisfy themselves that the Theogyes or tax-gatherers have not overcharged or erred in their calculations with respect to taxation, things they are believed to be not over-scrupulous about doing."

NAUTIC AND BAILLET.

(Globe.)

We see that a Scottish divine has been expressing disapproval of the Prince of Wales witnessing the performance of the Indian Nautch girls, of whose dances no man has been heard. "No doubt the worthy divine expresses the feelings of a certain class of people who are anxiously following the Prince's footsteps in order to see the Nautch girls, as a very apt illustration of the proverb about 'straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.' According to the newspaper reports there certainly does not seem anything special, either for commendation or reprobation, in the dancing in question; in fact, it was rather a 'slow' affair, even with the novelty attached to it. The most striking feature seems to have been the amount of real jewellery worn by the dark 'corpses.' The style of the dancing is such that, according to some accounts, it is mostly a shuffle, in which the feet are scarcely lifted off the ground. Moreover, the girls are dressed with a propriety which, taking the warmth of the climate where they perform into consideration, must be more commendable than comfortable. We would ask the reverend gentleman to turn for a moment his eyes from the East to the West-end, and take a look at our nautch girls. He will no doubt at once perceive a contrast; not only the colour of the skin is different (of which, by the way, he will have ample means of observing), but also the dancing-girls of the West do lift their feet—slightly. We have never heard of his Holiness the Pope being reproved for going to see our nautch girls perform. Why, then, should it be wrong for him to do the like in India?

A BEEF STEAK.

A facetious friend declared although he cared little for a "steak in the country," he liked a steak in town. The sublime idea of a beef steak is by no means fixed. By travelling across the sea it changes, if not its inherent essence, at any rate its phenomena or outward manifestation, and presents widely different features under various skies. In England the best ideal is a rump steak and the "point" where a noble robe or fat encloses a plump triangle of lean, is mostly eschewed. At the threshold to which these steaks should be put, doctors differ. A large majority rules in favour of thick steaks, but an intelligent and voracious minority declares for thickness of half or at most three-quarters of an inch, on the ground that steaks of this thickness require only "one good turn," and when broiled over a clear fire become equally impossible in those of greater density.

Like other noble entities, the "point steak" has his poor relations, the blade-bone steak and buttock steak, both of which are but poor substitutes for a prime

piece of the darkly-colored finely-grained meat which adorns the rump of a highland ox. In choosing steaks great regard should be had to the color and grain. Pinky-looking beef is always immature, and if tender, tasteless; while coarse-fibred meat, albeit occasionally of high flavor, gives overmuch exercise to the masticators, and is, moreover, apt to put a heavy strain on the digestive organs. Except in the case of very small highland beef, which abounds not in adipose tissues, the rump steak should be endowed with a handsome margin of fat. It may be urged that few persons can consume a whole or even a part of the fat and that therefore it is so much waste. Now, this is not altogether true. The steak is boneless, and can therefore carry a little waste, and, if not fat, is rarely good.

Perhaps the finest and most perfect steak I have ever seen was cut from Christmas cattle and was not only fringed but marbled with fat. In these cases the apparent waste was considerable, but the sublime sensation experienced in devouring the lean amply compensated for any loss incurred by an undue proportion of fat. "After all," as a cookery said to a country friend who was worrying him about the price of wheat, "a penny loaf always costs a penny." So is a steak a steak; and if some little bulk must be sacrificed in surplus adipose tissues, it "goes farther" than any meat known to the writer. Perhaps the principal reason why steaks are so miserably cooked in private houses is that no skill is shown in the management of the fire. A good bright fire topped with charcoal, or, in default of pure carbon, with coke, will produce the intense heat without smoke absolutely necessary to cook a steak to perfection. The bars of the gridiron should be thin and not too close together. When these are thoroughly heated they should be rubbed with a little fat and are then ready to receive the steak, which, after being served from the parent rump and trimmed, should undergo no preliminary treatment, save a slight dusting with pepper. Salt should never be put upon the steak till it is cooked, as it causes the juices of the meat to flow; and the steak should be turned, and only once turned, and should by no means be prodded with a fork.

All hammering of steaks with cleavers or cutlet blades should be avoided, and the use of hideous contrivances, resembling gigantic "backscrapers" for punching and clapper clawing the meat to make it tender, should be eschewed. Turned once and broiled for about ten minutes over a clear fire, the steaks are cooked, and should then be sprinkled with salt and served on a tremendous hot dish garnished with horse-radish. Condemned steaks insist that nothing beyond pepper, salt, mustard and horse-radish is needed with a steak except a mealy potato and a slice of stale bread; but the dicta of these rigid purists are often set aside in these degenerate days, and oyster sauce, fried onions or saucebearnaise are often served as accompaniments. Many *gastronomes* like their plates rubbed with a shallot, but more thorough-paced admirers of this odoriferous bulb, maintain that they as lief "be hanged for a sheep as a lamb," and cover their steak with actual shallot finely minced. Hot horse-radish sauce is also frequently eaten with a steak, and is an excellent companion to it. Mushroom catsup is also liked by many, but should always be made hot. The sight of a human being deluging a prime hot steak with cold catsup arouses stormy emotions in the bosom of a true steak-eater.

The practice of cutting steaks from the sirloin prevails in America as well as in France; but, although the upper and under portions are often divided into "sirloin steak" and "tenderloin," the truly national custom is to cut clean through the bone and sever both into one piece, which is then called a "porterhouse steak." There is a story current "on the other side" to the effect that on landing in New York, a gentleman of the Hibernian persuasion, endowed with lightness of heart and of luggage, often enjoyed by the "Irish emigrants," was enthusiastically received by a jovial compatriot, who having enjoyed the free air of Manhattan for about six months and being already a thriving citizen and a good Democrat, invited the "new chum" to eat a steak with him forthwith. Rushing into a restaurant he ordered a double "porterhouse" and was quickly served with that very agreeable species of the genus steak. "By the powers!" yelled the new comer, "to think that my mother's son should cross the salt sea to eat a mutton chop made of beef!"

The Hibernian definition actually gives a perfectly clear idea of the famous "porterhouse steak." These handsome cuts are broiled, and often served with mushrooms, making a capital dish for at least two persons. It must, however, be admitted that in America there exist persons depraved enough not only to fry these magnificent steaks, but like the man who ate asparagus at the wrong end, to pretend that they like them best that way. Spanish notions of cookery are hardly worth quoting; but for the sake of variety I may describe the peninsular mode of treatment. Neat slices are cut from the under side of the sirloin; meanwhile, a quantity of onions chopped very finely are put into a frying pan, with a liberal allowance of butter, and allowed to take a slight color. The pan is then drawn back and the pieces of beef, well seasoned with pepper and salt, are put in and fried in the butter. Served with the onions over and a quantity of stewed tomatoes, these slices are very eatable when nothing better can be got. The German beef-steak is a very inferior production. It is generally fried, is overdone, tough, and tasteless inside, and obnoxious in its outward appearance. In Vienna it is not uncommon to mince the beef finely, flavoured with pepper, salt, pounded onions and chopped parsley. It is then mixed with eggs to "bind" it, and is formed into the shape of small steaks or cutlets and fried in butter. The Saxons mix one part of lean chopped pork with two parts of beef, and proceed as above. None of the preparations, however, comes strictly under the category of steaks.—London Queen.

Miscellaneous.

MADAME Judie has received an offer from an American impresario to act during 1876, for \$2,000 a month. This beats M. Faure, who is to have \$12,000 for ten months. What will be the income of a primo tenore or primo donna by the end of the century? But Faure deserves to be a millionaire. He has forbidden the use of the claque in the Paris Opera when he plays.

MADAME Antoinette Sterling, who, during the past few months, has been fulfilling an engagement in America, has returned to London. *Concordia* understands this will now reside here permanently.

Woman.—An imaginative writer says—

"Woman is compounded of three articles—sugar, thimble of arms, and soft soap. Sugar, because of the sweetness apparent to all women, though it has become accented to domestic vinegar! Arms, because of the healing and soothing they yield to men after the trials of life; and soft soap, for reasons too obvious to need specification!"

PROVERBS.—(Preserved by Joshua Billings, Esq.)—Marry young, and if circumstances require it, often. Say how are you to everybody. Cultivate modesty, but mind and keep a good stock of impudence on hand. If a man flatters you, you can katter him; if a roge or you are a fool, if yd itch for fame, go into a graveyard and scratch yourself against a tume stone. Tu lavers, like to armies, generally git along quietly until they are engaged.

There's something that Governor Woodford will relish. An Ohio postess says that—

"His smile is sweeter than the light that plays around the rosy cheek of Dawn." With assassins toffy at only fifteen cents a pound, he can very well afford to recognize this compliment.—*Brooklyn Argus*.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.—At a camp meeting last summer a venerable sister began the hymn:—

"My soul, be on thy guard;
Ten thousand foes arise."
She began in shrill quavers, but it was pitched too high: "Ten thousand—Ten thousand," she screeched, and stopped. "Start her at 5,000!" cried a converted stockbroker present.—*Scribner*.

THE OTHER DAY, while the gale was at its height, a nobby-looking Chinaman was walking behind a young lady dressed in the extreme of fashion, when a sudden gust of wind blew the Celestial's pigtail forward and wrapped the end of it around the lady's neck. Being frightened, she grabbed the end of the queue to snatch it away, but pulled in the wrong direction. The Chinaman also made a grab to recover his property, but he was out of luck, as he got hold of those long curls which are usually seen hanging down from waterfalls, as well as of his queue, and when he took a pull at it, only a little that was gathered into a small knot that stood erect, like the scalp-lock of a Flute brave. If ever you saw a Chinaman astonished at what he had done, it was that one.—*Virginia City Enterprise*.

WE (Civil and Military Gazette) have heard of a recent incident in connection with the opening of a certain small government railway line, and the christening of the engine that drew the first train, and which, if not amusing, is certainly very instructive. Well first and foremost, the chief engineer or engineer-in-chief, (we are not quite certain of the correct designation) applied for sanction for the purchase of the indispensable bottle of champagne. The controlling authorities wrote back to ask whether a pint of champagne would not do just as well as a magnum bottle. The chief answered it would be more orthodox to have the magnum size. Back came a query regarding the prices of magnums and pints. This was duly furnished according to the local rates, which differed from those advertised by Calcutta firms. The discrepancy was quickly detected, and satisfactory explanations followed. At length, sanction was granted for the obtaining of a magnum bottle of champagne for the opening ceremony, which passed off which great success. The bill for the bottle of champagne was submitted, with other accounts, for audit, when some official returned the account, and refused to sanction the expenditure, as Public Works officials are forbidden by their code to purchase stores from the local markets, and as all necessities must be obtained from England, by indent. Some more explanations ensued, but up to the present to no purpose as the man of red tape insists on maintaining the principles of the code, and appeals to the local Government of the province have proved of little avail.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 4, 1876.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, 612 1/2
" credit, 612 1/2
" Old Patna, cash,
" credit,
" New Benares, cash, 685
" credit, 690
" Old Benares, cash,
" credit,
" New Malwa, cash, 685
" credit, 690
" Allowance Teels, 16 a 32
" Old Malwa, cash, 690
" credit, 695
" Allowance Teels, 10 a 20

CAMPOR,
QUICKSILVER,
SALT PETRE,

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, 3/8
Credit, 6 months' sight, 3/8
On Calcutta, Bank demand, R 220
" Bombay, demand, R 220
" Shanghai, demand, 72 1/2
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, 72 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B.,
Sycee,
Mexicans,
Gold Leaf, 27.00
English Sovereigns, 5.45
Australian Sovereigns, 5.47
Diacout, 7 a 8

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 8 per cent. prem.
I. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$490
China Fire Ins. Co., \$145
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 52 1/2 dls. ex div.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$150
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$600
Chinese Insurance Co., \$218
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 850
C. & J. Marine Ins. Co., Tls. 67
Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 615
H. K. & M. S. Boat Co., 5 dls.
Union & Navigation Co., Tls.
Shanghai Steam S. Co., Tls. 74
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55 dls.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$102 b

Temperature.

HONGKONG, March 4, 1876.
(Taken at Messrs. Kailson & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
THERMOMETER.—8 A.M., 59
Do. 12 M., 58 1/2
Do. Maximum, 59
Do. Minimum, over eight, 57
BAROMETER.—2 A.M., 30.190
Do. 7 A.M., 30.180

POSTAL RATES.

(Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.)

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; O. P., cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the rate is, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.

E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18; 4 oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 4 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez, (Br.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) and Suez, (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c., Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 4 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via Letters, 1 oz. 2 oz. 4 oz.

Brindisi (Br.) 30 6 4 8 14

Marseilles (Fr.) 30 6 4 8 12

Southampton (Br.) 24 4 2 4 8

S. Francisco (U.S.) 24 4 2 4 8

By Priv. Steamer 12 2 4 6 12

via Brindisi 24 6 4 6 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Umbrellas, Artificial Flowers, Jewellery, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Nottley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

Continued, &c., of Europe.

(Br.) via Brindisi.

(Fr.) via Trieste.

(U.S.) via Marseilles.

Austria, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Belgium, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Germany, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Holland, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Hungary, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Luxembourg, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Switzerland, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Denmark, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Farol Is., 18 22 16 4 oz.

Heligoland, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Iceland, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Roumania, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Serbia, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Norway, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Sweden, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Russia, 18 22 16 4 oz.

Registration 12 12 D.P.

To all the above

By British Packet.

Letters, 18 D.P. O.P. C.P.

France, 18 D.P. O.P. C.P.

Italy, 18 D.P. O.P. C.P.

Spain, 18 D.P. O.P. C.P.

Portugal, 18 D.P. O.P. C.P.

Turkey, 18 D.P. O.P. C.P.

British Office, 20 8 2 (2 oz.)

Austrian Office, 22 12 4 16

Greece (2 oz.), 12 None O.P. C.P.

Gibraltar, 24 8 2 8

Malta, 8 8 2 8

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal, or Greece.

By French Packet.

Letters (1 oz.), 12 D.P. C.P. O.P.

France & Algeria, 12 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Italy, 12 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Spain, 12 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Portugal, 12 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Turkey, 12 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Greece, 12 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Gibraltar, 12 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermuda.

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters, 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters, 52 48

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, not above two feet in length, one foot in width, not more in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, not above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (whether small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, the trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France, samples of seeds, raw, or thread silk, woolen or cotton, hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, or any other article, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal, or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bag and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent to these alone; viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Medici, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, via France, Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or to Egypt, must not exceed 16 inches in length, width, or depth; 18 inches in any other place abroad; must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

Letters, for well-known individuals and to London only; and this restriction not infrequently occasions delay in such Letters &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however, well the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known; it is most essential to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the Street in which they reside and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a Chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamp.

It is not generally possible to count the letters sent in sealed boxes (except where there are only three or four) and therefore the Post Office receipt to such an entry as, "47 for London, 16 for Calcutta, 8 for Penang, 6 for Singapore," must be taken to mean no more than what is stated, viz., that one box was duly received.

Stamps, for Postal purposes, of the value of \$2, \$5, and \$10, can be obtained at the Post Office.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz:—

For sums not exceeding £2, 18 cents.

Above £2 and not exceeding £5, 36 cents.

Above £5 and not exceeding £10, 54 cents.

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange ruling on the day of arrival of the advices of such orders.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, showing the Counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as "Messrs. Brothers," will suffice; but the term "Messrs.," such as "Messrs. Robinson," or the name of a Company, such as "the name of the persons composing it," such as "Carron & Co.," is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Payee; in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be intimated to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the original Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the latter case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

12.—But when it is desired that any order in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by a reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

13.—Repayment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second Commission, to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will be necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn,—for instance, if drawn in January and not paid before the end of the following January—all claims

Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being directed to New Zealand via Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence via Gall.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

LETTERS, &c., ADDRESSED LONDON ONLY.—Many persons are in the habit of

to the Money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercenary men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

March 3rd, 1876.

Letters, 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Al. Coe, 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Andrews, G. S., 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Baird, C. W., 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Baltzer, T., 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Barr, G., 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Bembridge, 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Rev. E. R., 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Bradford, Miss, 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Bramming, 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Capt. Thos., 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Burlingame, 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Dr. J. S., 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Ophios, Monr., 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

E. L., 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Chong Sin Fat, 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Chok Shun, 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Chun Leong, 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

Chong, Maria, 18 D.P. C.P. O.P.

